ь 19692-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000611

signal reception. Radiation from each source was recorded simultaneously at 20, 25, 31, and 38.5 Mc. Recorder time constant was nearly 30 sec. Cassiopeia-A was used as a standard source of radiation. No discontinuity of the spectrum was noted for sources situated within the angles $151^{\circ} < t^{II} < 200^{\circ}$, and $-13^{\circ} < t^{II} < 60^{\circ}$. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut radiofizyky i elektroniky AN URSR (Institute

of Radio Physics and Electronics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: : 006

ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2

BRAUDE, S. Ya.; VAYABING, Y.V.

Distribution of thermal and nonthermal radiation components area the galactic disc. Jav. vys. ucheb. zav. radiotiz. 7 no.2v193-301.

164

i. Institut radiofiziki i elektroniki AN UkrSSR.

<u>1</u>	Thudy of the spectua of discrete commit cacle emission a frequencies below 40 Me. Fauron. when, 42 m., 59619.628				
	. Izstitut radiofiziku i (lektroriki IN Cermi)	(MIRA 18:5)			

AUTHOR: Braude, S. Ya.; Vaysberg, V. V.

TITLE: Low frequency spectrum of cosmic radio emission

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 7, no. 6, 1964, 1032-1040

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radio emission, galactic disc, galactic halo, synchrotron radiation, radio emission spectrum, ionized hydrogen

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an earlier paper (Izv. vyssh. uch. zav. - Radiofizika, v. 7, 193, 1964) dealing with a multi-layer model of a galactic disc consisting of alternating layers of synchrotron radiation, and absorption in HII. Since the earlier calculations were made without account of the radio emission from the halo, the authors check in the present article the applicability of the multi-layer model if the emission from the halo is also taken into account. The particular form of the model is considered in which it is assumed that the the mal and nonthermal components are thoroughly mixed in the disc. The low-frequency spectrum of cosmic radio emission (v. 10 %s) is regarded as the result of the particular of synchrotron radiation from the nation the online hydrogen of the galactic disc.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5006015 disc. The model is such that the emission measure (ME) is unequal along different lines of sight, even though the HII filling the galactic disc forms a single layer. Owing to the uneven distribution of the HII in the disc, it is expected that the ME (which characterizes the degree of absorption) in a given direction would deviste from that in other directions in accordance with a random law (within the directority pattern of the radio belescite . . Alcount our tacktion tolk escuroti show that the radiation flux can fluctuate greatly in such a model. Experiments aimed at checking these results should provide for eli, nation of fluctuations of ionospheric origin, by receiving the cosmic backgroun/outside the limits of the ionosphere. Euch measurements at low frequencies are now feasible. Estimates show that the fluctuations in the radiation flux can reach 37% of the radio emission from the halo. Estimates of the electron density, determined from the average emission measure, agree with those obtained by the authors previously and by others. It is therefore concluded that the proposed model can explain earlier beasurements of the low-frequency arectmin of dalactic radio emission without rescribe to the ಪೂರತ್ಮನಗಳಿ **ಸದಿಕ**್ಷ ಗಳಿಕೆ ಕರಣ mi rapt of the majts am ag s experiences a break. orig. alt. mas. / lightes, if formulas, and i table. Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015584 UR/0033/65/042/003/0618/0628
523.164.42 44/

AUTHOR: Bazelyan, L. L.; Braude, S. Ya.; Vaysberg, V. V.; Krymkin, V. V.; Men', A. V.; Sodin, L. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the spectra of discrete cosmic radio emission sources at frequencies below $40~{\rm Mc}_{\,4}$

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 3, 1965, 618-628

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radio emission, radio emission source, radio emission measurement, radio telescope

ABSTRACT: The spectra of 14 discrete sources (in the 20-40-Mc range) were investigated at the Radio Astronomy Observatory of the Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, from October 1963 through July 1964. All observations were made between 2200 and 0800 hours local time. The radio telescope employed an interferometer, and its antenna system consisted of two wideband multielement electrically phased arrays, each measuring 176 x 17 m and spaced 470 m apart on an east-west line. Each array consisted of 178 horizontal dipoles. Pattern width was 4° for 20 Mc and 2° for 40 Mc. Lobe width of the interference

Card 1/1

L 58385-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015584

pattern was 1.6° for 20 Mc and 0.8° for 40 Mc. Beam declination along the meridian was regulated by remote-control delay lines. The telescope radiometers were phase modulated by phase shifting the signal of one of the antennas through 180° at a frequency of 60 cps. The signals of each antenna were amplified by hf preamplifiers. The passband of the preamplifiers and of the phase shifter was about 20 Mc. The adjustable passbands of the four rediometers made it possible to record each source at four frequencies simultaneously (20, 25, 30-31, and 38.5 Mc). The recordings were calibrated with a standard-signal generator fed through a calibrated attenuator and a splitter to the preamplifier inputs. All the sources were measured by comparing them with the standard flux of source 3C 461 (Cas-A), which at 20 Mc is 450 x 10^{-24} w/m² cps. Flux densities (S· 10^{24} w/Mc) and the mean probable errors (A%) for fourteen of the sources are listed in Table 1 of the Enclosure. On the basis of these and previous measurements of Cas-A, Signus-A, Virgo-A, and Taurus-A, the spectra of 18 discrete sources can be divided into two classes: spectra with a constant spectral index from 20 to 1409-3200 Mc (13 sources) and spectra with a spectral index which is a function of the frequency (5 sources). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [DH]

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiofiziki i elektroniki Akademii nauk UkrSSR (Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

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	Table 1. F	lux densi	ties and	meen expe	cted erro	rs for 14	discrete	ources		
	Frequency		25	31	38.5	38	38			
	source	S · 1024 A %	8 · 1024 A %	B · 1074 A %	8 · 10 ²⁴ A %	S • 1024 A %	8 · 1024 A %			
	3C 54 3C 111 3C 123	9.1 26 3.3 31 8.7 26	9,6 29 4.1 26	7.6 27 4.4 32	4.5 45 2.8 48	4. 7 25 2. 2 15	5.5 46 2.5 27	•		
	3C 134 3C 166	5.5 30 3.9 30	8.8 29 5.9 32 2.6 50	6.4 27 5.1 29	10 26 3.7 37	6, i 15 3, 0 25 0, 68 15	6.0 25 2.7 26	1920 1991.	a igner	
	3C 196 3C 218 3C 219	3.7 25 25.0 26 3.0 27	4.3 29 14.5 28 3.3 31	2.5 27 15.8 33 2.1 27	2.4 27 14.9 31 2.2 27	1.85 15 14.5 25 1.2 25	1.25 56 · 11.0 9	•		
	3C 338	6.6 31 3.6 32	4.5 40 3.9 35 26.5 29	3.4 36 2.4 33	6.4 32 2.6 34 17.2 27	2, 0 25 1, 8 15	2. 7 37 2. 25 31			
•	3C 348 3C 358 3C 433	28.5 38 8.8 33	26.5 29 10.5 31	13.7 36 5.2 35 1.7 33	17.2 27 7.7 34 4.5 36	14.5 25 6.8 15 1.5 15	15. 7 12 6. 6 16			
•	3C 428	7.2 34	3.4 4%	2.7 31	2.8 40	1.3 25	1.8 39			

VAYSBERG, Ya.D.

Horizontal spaces between underground utility installations. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.3:15-17 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

THE ACTUAL OF THE PROPERTY OF

364

YAKOVLEV, A.T.; VAYSBERG, Ya.D.; GORGHKOV, V.A., red.

[Designing city gas mains] Proektirovanie gorodskikh gazoprovodov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.

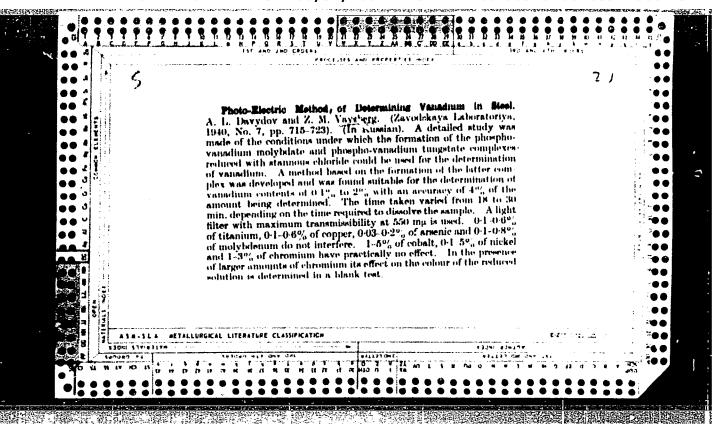
RDFSR, 1963. 163 p. (MIRA 17:6)

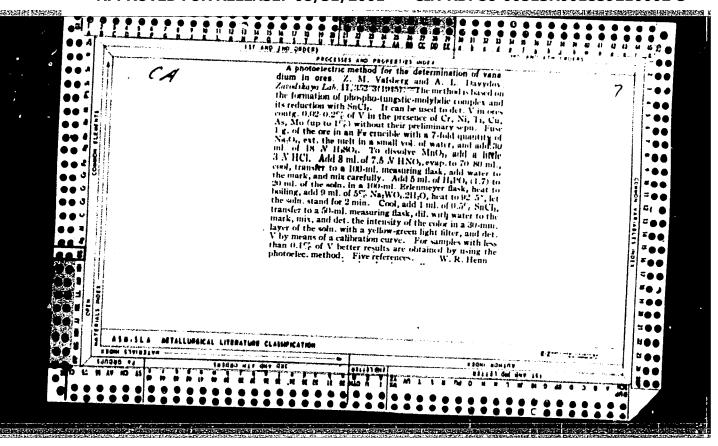
VAYSBERG, Ya.D. [deceased]

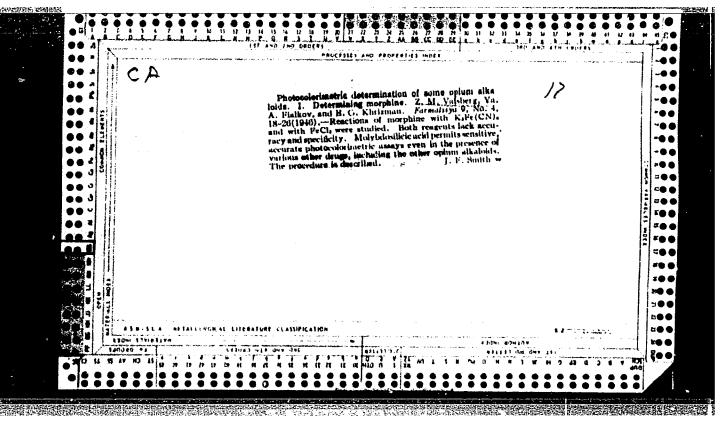
Giving up the hydraulic testing of gas pipelines after their placement on supports. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.6:36-37 Je '64.

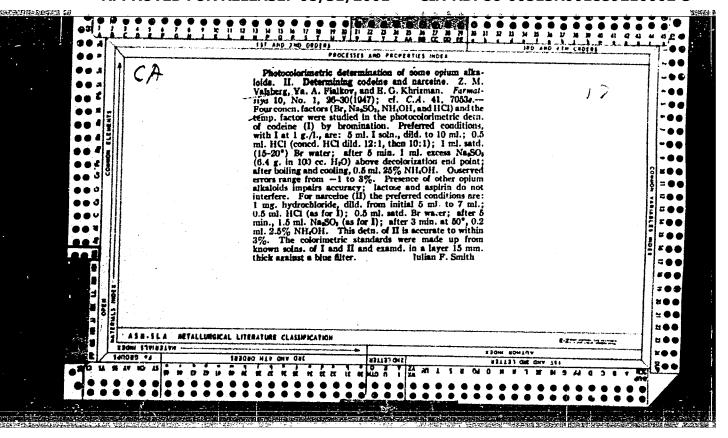
(MIRA 17:12)

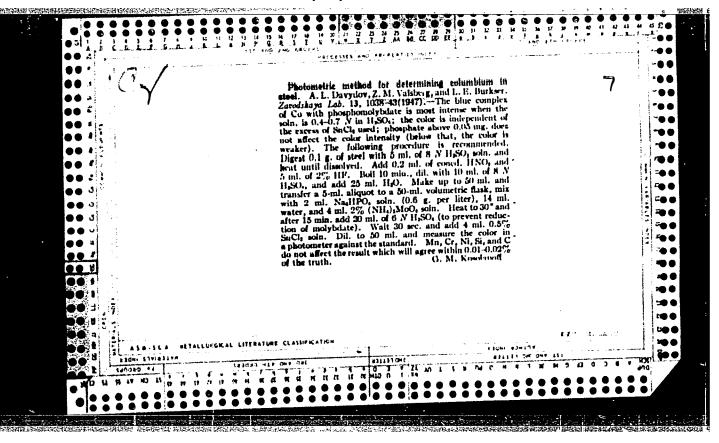
1. Lengiproinzhproyekt, Leningrad.











"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859210002-3

VAYSBERG. Z. K.

TA 9/49 T9

USER/Chemistry - Tungstates, Reduction of Jun 48 Chemistry - Molyboates, Reduction of

*New Data on the Structure of Molyblenum and Tungsten Blue Derivatives, Z. M. Vaysberg, B. Ya. Dain, Inst of Phys Chem imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, 5 3/4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII(IXXX), No 6

Prepares and investigates absorption spectra of molybdate and tangstate reduction products in presence of phosphorous, silicon, boron and arsenic salts. Compounds have various spectra and can be regarded as derivatives of molybdenum and tangsten blue. Submitted 28 Jan 1947.

9/4919

AYSBERG, Z.M.; DAIN, B.Ya.

Chemical nature of the derivatives of molybdemum and tungsten blues.

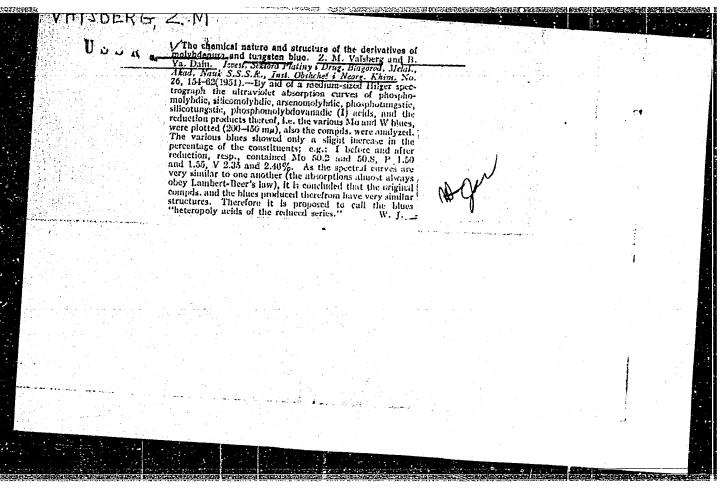
Dop.AN URSR no.5:33-38 149.

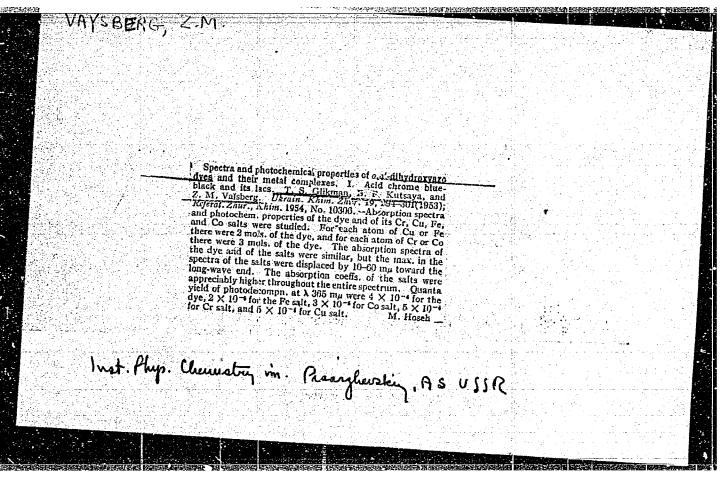
(MIRA 9:9)

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1. Institut fizichnoi khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevs'kogo AN URSR Viddil fotokhimii.Predstaviv diysniy chlen AN URSR O.I.Brods'kiy.

(Pigments)





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VAYSBERG, K.M.; ZIZIN, V.G.; Prinimali uchastive: TRAVKINA, V.M.; CAFINA,

R.M.

Spectrographic determination of vanadium and nickel in petroleum
products. Zav.lab 26 no.10:1123-1124 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

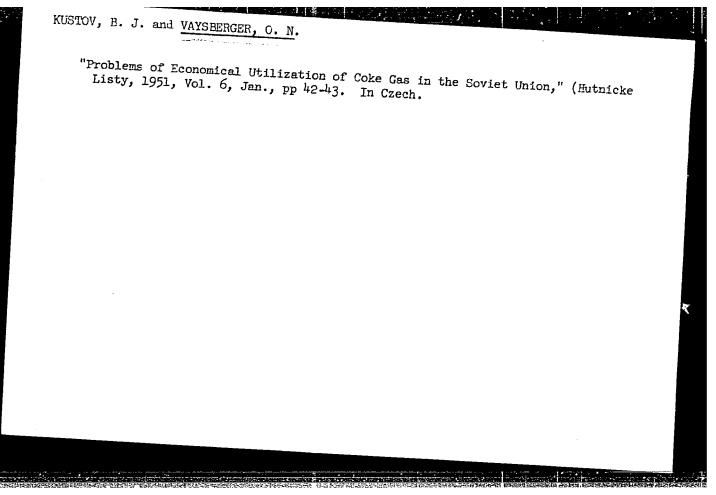
1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pereabotke

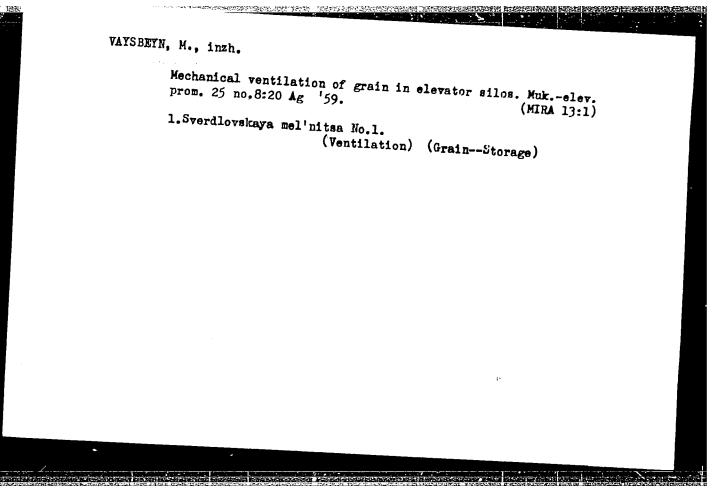
(Vanadium—Spectra) (Nickel—Spectra)

(Petroleum products)
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- 1. VAYSBERGER, A.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Science
- 7. Physical methods in organic chemistry, Pod red. A. Vaysberger, Perev. s angl. Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, Moskva, Vol. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.





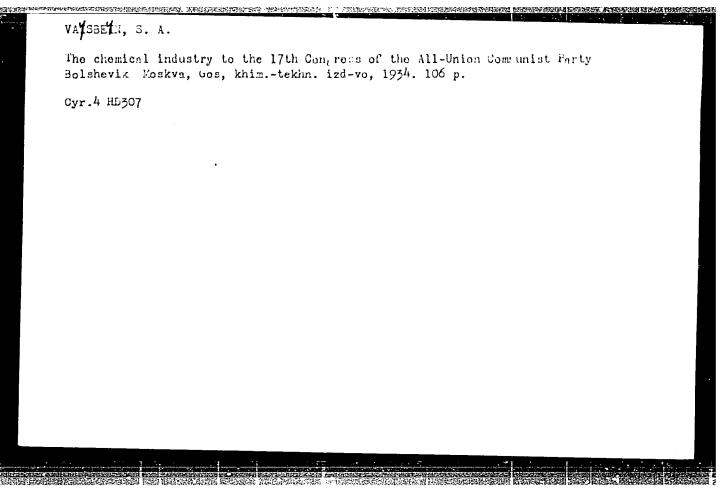
VAYSBEYN, S. A., jt. au.

TYSHKOVSKII, IA. D.

Sulphuric acid. Moskva, Gosknimtekhizdat, 1934. 99 թ. (49-44832)

TP215.T9

1. Suphuric acid. I. Vaisbein, S. A., jt. au.

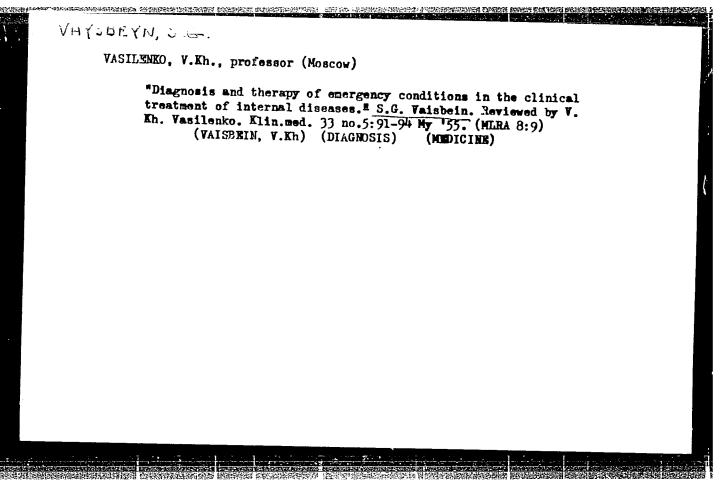


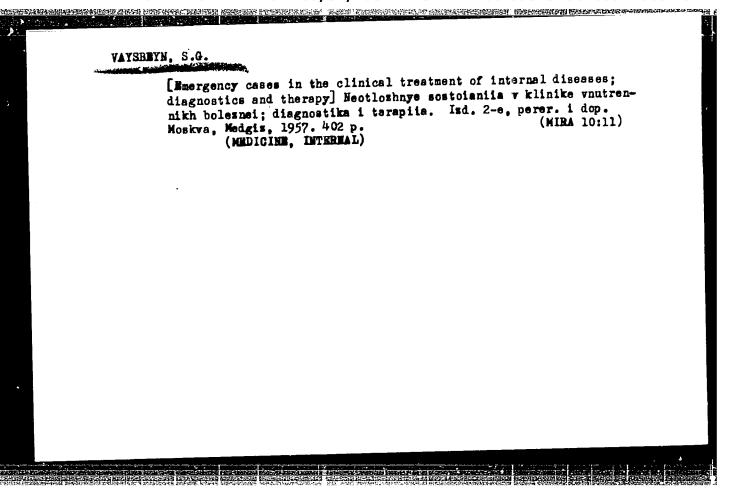
KALMYKOV, N.N.; VAYSEEYN, S.A.; BATTIN, I.A., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Economics of the socialist chemical industry] Ekonomika sotsialisticheskoi khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izdvo khim.lit-ry, 1955. 302 p.

(Chemical industries)

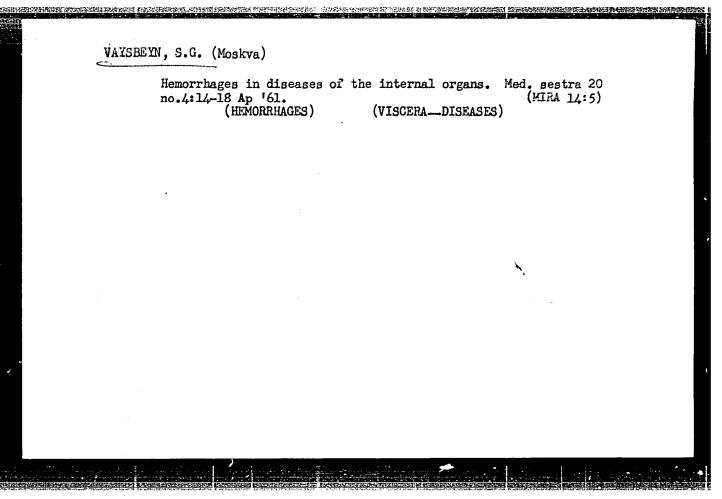
(MIRA 9:1)





VAYSBEYN, Sof'ya Grigor'yevna; BOGOSLOVSKIY, V.A., red.; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn. red.

[Emergency states in the clinical treatment of internal diseases]Neotlozhnye sostoianiia v klinike vnutrennikh boleznei; diagnostika i terapiia. Izd.3., perer.i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 375 p. (MIRA 15:9) (MEDICINE, INTERNAL) (MEDICAL EMERGENCIES)



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VAYSBLAT, A.S.; DZHUMAMBAYEVA, A.A.; LIVANSKAYA, N.N.

Treatment of trachoma in Tajikistan with the new preparation dibiomycin. Antibiotiki 7 no.9:829-832 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR Z.V.Yermol'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Respublikanskiy trakhomatoznyy dispanser Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Tadzhikskoy SSR.

(TAJIKISTAN-CONJUNCTIVITIE, GRANULAR) (AUREOMYCIN)

SANCONO UNE UNE ENCUENTA DOSES ESTA EL POSTA LEBERA ESTADOS SERVIDAS EN PRESENTAR DE COMPANSA EN

KASYMOV, U.; VAYSBLAT, A.S., vrach; ZEL'TSER, N.Ya., vrach

Control of trachoma in Kolkhozabad District. Zdrav. Tadzh. 7 no. 3:17-19 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Predsedatel' Kolkhozabadskogo rayonnogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta (for Kasymov).

(KOLKHOZABAD DISTRICT—CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

VAYSBIAT, A.S.

**Miffect of a 1/gsmilsion of synthomycin on the conjunctival flore in trachoma. 2drav. Tadzh. 3 no.1:19-21 Ja-7 '56. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo trakhomatoznogo dispansera. (CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANUJAR) (CHIOROMYCTIN)

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2329 Vaysblaf. S. N.

Provodnikovoye Obezboli-Vanive V Khirurgii Zubov I Chelyustey. B-E Pererabot I Dop. IZD., Kiev. Gosmedizdat USSR, 1954. 290 s. s Ill.; 2L. Ill. 23sm. 8.000 EKZ. 10r 60k. V Per.- Bibliogr: s. 274-86-(54-56513)

VAYSELAST, S.N., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; NOVIK, I.O., dotsent (Kiyev)

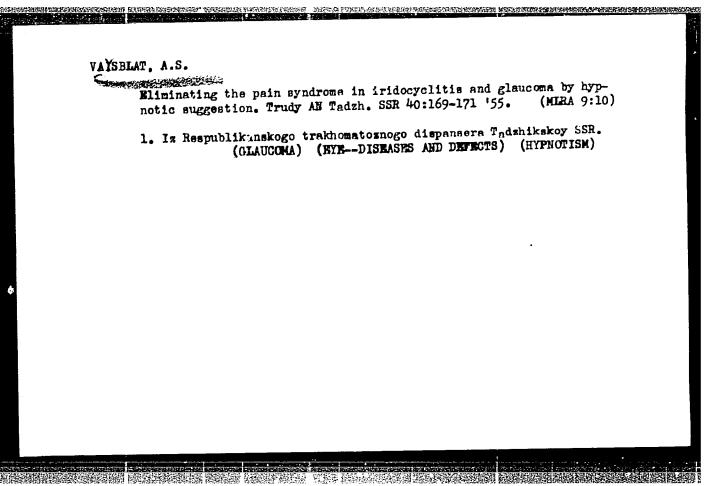
Development and present state of stomatology in Ukraine. Stomatologia no.4:3-8 J1-Ag '54.

(DENTISTRY, in Russia)

VAYSBLAT, A.S.

Affecting the process of color sensation by hypnotism. Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR. 40:159-162 *55. (MERA 9:10)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo trakhomatoznego dispansera Tadzhikskoy SSR. (HYPNOTISM) (COLOR SENSE)



USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Antibiotics.

reconstruction of the contract of the contract

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Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No 22, 1958, 103002

Author: Vaysblat, A. S.

Inst:

Title : The Application of a New Antibiotic-Terramycin

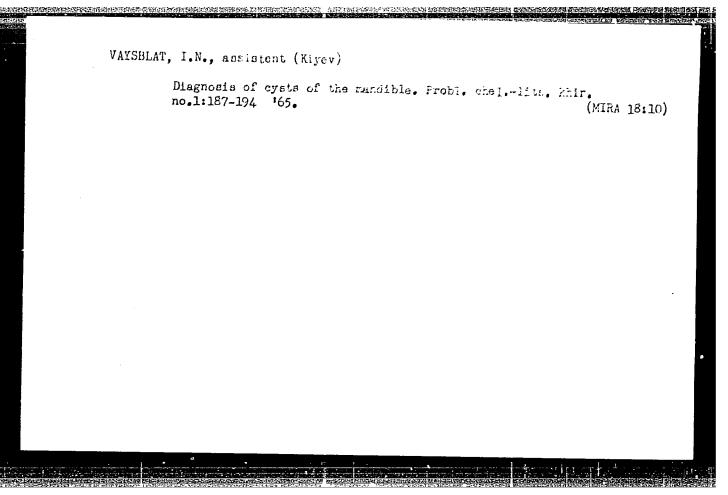
For Treatment of Trachoma.

Orig Pub: Zdravookhr. Tadzhikistana, 1958, No. 2, 37-39

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

40



SOLNTSEV, A.M.; VAYSBLAT, I.N.

Medical procedure in the case of unintentional opening of the antrum. Probl. stom. 5:260-267 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

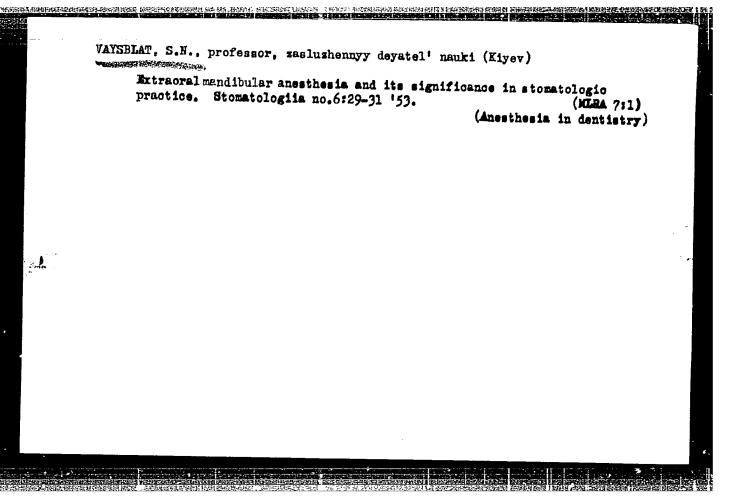
1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. (ANTRUM__SURGERY)

		f 3.	15 162.
(JAWSTUMORS)	(CTSTS)	\ <i>F</i>	IRA 16:3)

VAYSBLAT, S. N.

VAYSBLAT, S. N. "Problems of anesthesis in the surgery of the teeth and jaws", Vracheb. delo, 1948, No. 12, paragraphs 1059-62.

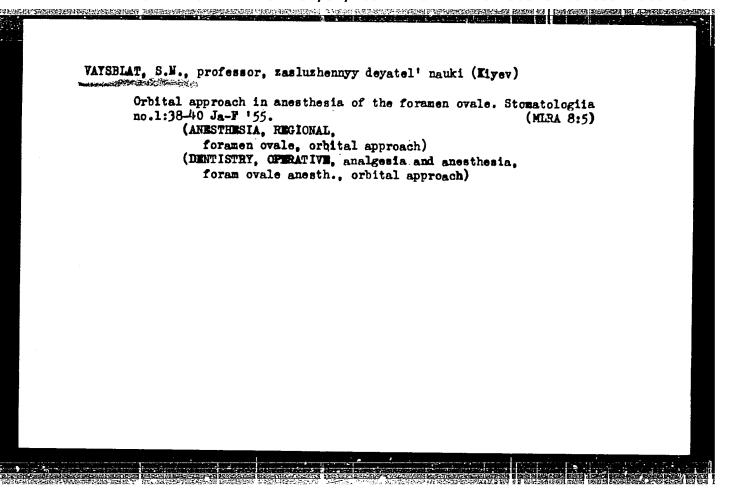
SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

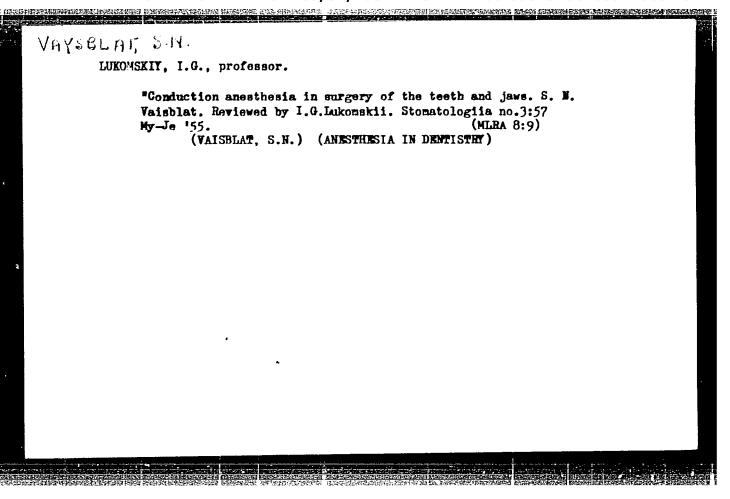


VAYSBIAT, S.N., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel nauki; DATSENKO, M.F., Tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Conduction of anesthesia in dental and jav surgery] Provodniko-

Conduction of anesthesia in dental and jaw surgery] Provodnikovoe obezpolivanie v khirurgii zubov i cheliustei. 6-e perer. i
dop. isd. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1954. 288 p. (MIRA 8:5)
(Anesthesia in dentistry)

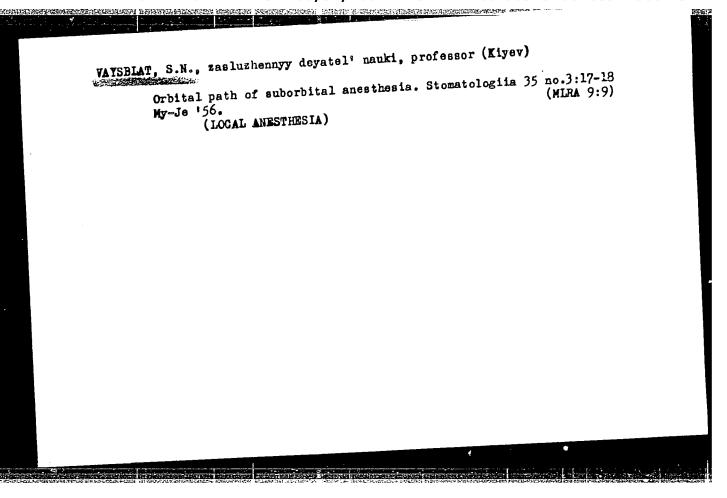


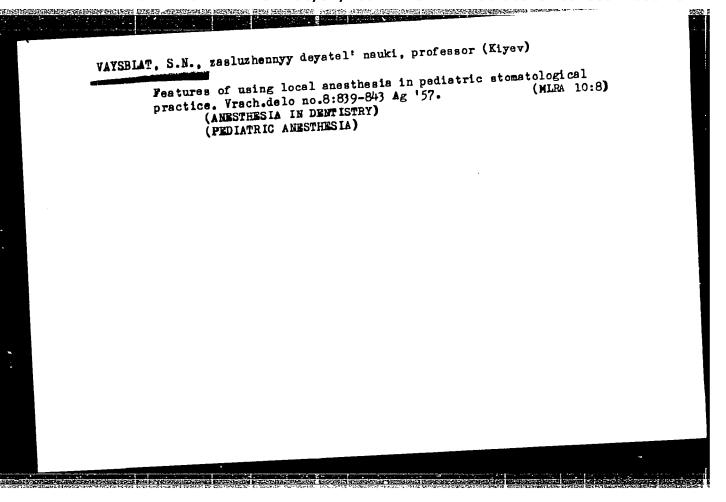


VAYS'LAT, S.M., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR (Kiyev)

Suprazygomatic, so-called temporal pathways of conduction anesthesia of the mandibular and marillary nerves. Stomatologiia no.5:28-31 (NIRA 9:2) S-0'55.

(AMESTHESIA, REGIONAL, mandibular & maxillary nerves, suprazy gomatic temporal methods)



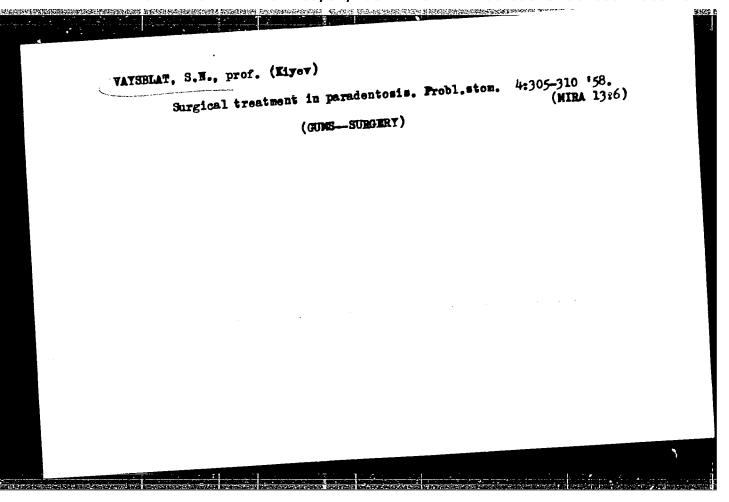


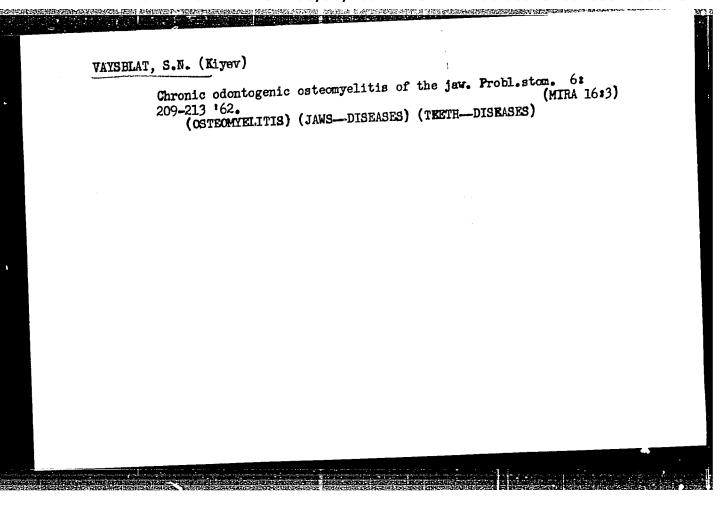
Degree to which curettage of a periapical inflammatory focus is necessary following extraction of a tooth in a periapical chronic necessary following setting 5:207 '60.

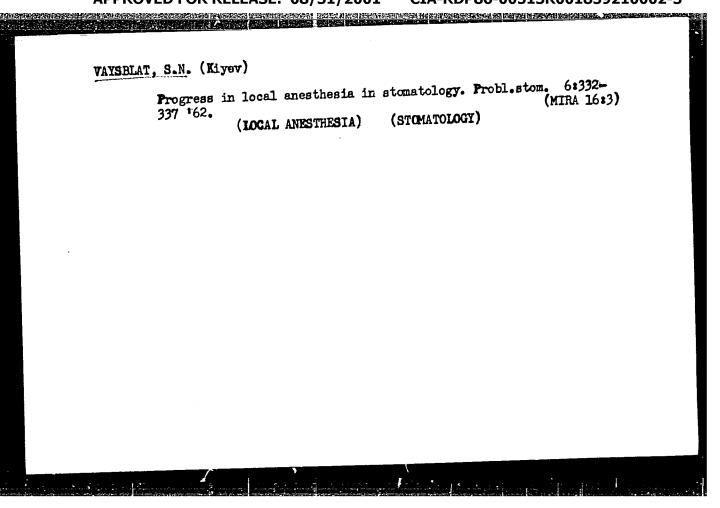
peridontitis. Probl. stom. 5:205-207 '60.

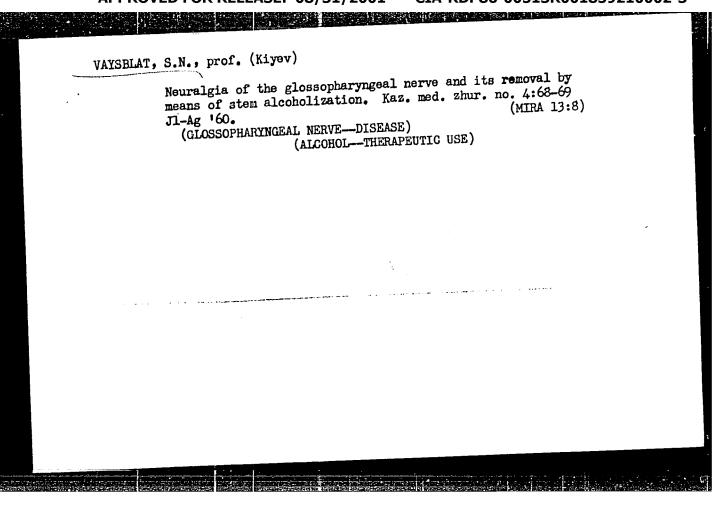
(TEETH_DISEASES) (DESTISERY, OPERATIVE)

(TEETH_EXTRACTION)









VAISELAT, S.N., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki (Kiyev)

Exact and diffuse methods of conduction anesthesia in the maxillofacial region. Vrach.delo no.12:1297-1299 D '59.

(LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

(MIRA 13:5)

VAYSHLAT, Solomon Naumovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki USSR, prof.;

GINZBURG, I.S., red.; BTKOV, N.M., tekhn. red.

[Local anesthesia for operations on the face, the jaws, and the teeth]Mestnoe obezbolivanie pri operatsiiakh na litse, cheliustiakh i zubakh. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1962. 468 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(LOCAL ANESTHESIA) (FACE—SURGERY)

(JAWS—SURGERY) (ANESTHESIA IN DENTISTRY)

Oct 1947

VAYSBLEKH, M.

15065

USSR/Leather Plants 4414.0500 Textile Plants 4415.0600 Labor 5400.

"Incorporation of Stakhanovite Methods in Enterprises of USSR," M. Vaysblekh, 2 p

"Legkaya Prom" Vol VII, No 10

Labor production plan fulfilled 100% during first half on 1947. General description of changes in machinery in following factories: Kiev shoe factory No 1, Dnopropetrovsk shoe factory No 9, Kharkov shoe factory No 5, Odessa saddlery and equippage factory, Kiev heel factory, Kremenchug leather plant No 13, Kiev knitwear factory imeni R. Lyuksemburg, Kharkov stocking factory, and L'vov knitwear factory.

VAYSBLIT, M.B., inzh.

Expand and improve the selection of wool fabrics. Tekst.prom. 19 no.10:16-19 0 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Nachal'nik otdela sherstyanoy promyshlennosti Vsesoyuznogo instituta assortimenta legkoy promyshlennosti i kul'tury odezhdy.

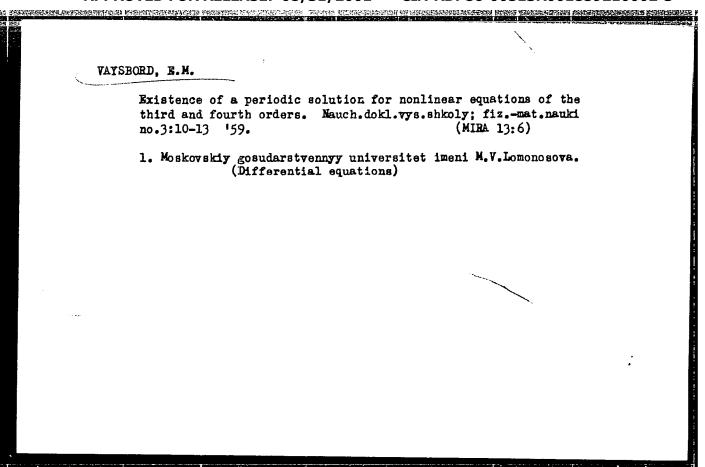
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

VAYSBORD, E.M. (Moskva)

Approximate method for optimum control synthesis. Avtom. i telem. 24 no.12:1626-1632 D 163. (MIRA 17:1)

VAYSBORD, E. M. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "On the existence of periodic solutions in certain systems of differential equations of the third and fourth order, and on the behavior of solutions of differential equations systems in the neighborhood of a singular point." Mos, 1958. 8 pp (Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ im M. V. 150 copies Lomonosov) (KL, 52-58, 97)

-4-



6 16(1) AUTHOR: SOV/140-59-4-6/26 On the Existence of a Periodic Solution and on the Large of TITLE: the Solutions of a System of Differential Equations of Third Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1959, PERIODICAL: Nr 4, pp 38 - 49 (USSR) ABSTRACT: Let the system (1) $\dot{x} = f_{11}(x) + f_{12}(y)$; $\dot{y} = f_{23}(z)$; $\dot{z} = f_{31}(x) + f_{32}(y) + f_{33}(z)$ be given, where all the f are continuously differentiable. Theorem : Let $a) f_{ik}(0) = 0$ b) $f_{11}^{i}(x) < 0$, $f_{31}^{i}(x) < 0$, $\lim_{|x| \to \infty} f_{11}^{i}(x) = -\infty$, i = 1,3c) $0 < f_{12}'(y) < c$, $f_{23}'(z) > 0$, $|f_{23}(z)| \le a|z|$ $0 < f'_{32}(y) < m$, $f'_{33}(z) < 0$, $q_{12}(< f_{33}(z)$, Card 1/3

Boundedness in the On the Existence of a Periodic Solution and on the Solutions of a System of Differential Equations of Third Order

whereby :

from
$$\lim_{y\to +\infty} |f_{32}(y)| < +\infty$$
 it is assumed to follow $\lim_{y\to +\infty} f_{32}(y) = 0$

or from
$$\lim_{y\to -\infty} |f_{32}(y)| < +\infty$$
 it is assumed to follow $\lim_{y\to -\infty} f_{32}(y) = 0$

d) on
$$f_{31}(x) + f_{32}(y) = 0$$
 it is assumed to be

$$f_{12}'(y) - \frac{f_{11}'(x)}{f_{31}'(x)} f_{32}'(y) > \gamma > 0$$

e)
$$0 < A < \frac{f_{11}^{i}(x)}{f_{31}^{i}(x)}$$

Card 2/3

On the Existence of a Periodic Solution and on the SOV/140-59-4-6/26 Boundedness in the Large of the Solutions of a System of Differential Equations of Third Order

f)
$$\frac{ca}{\Lambda q^2} \leq 1$$

g)
$$f'_{23}(0) \left(f'_{33}(0) f'_{32}(0) + f'_{31}(0) f'_{12}(0) \right) - f'_{1}(0) f'_{33}(0) \cdot \left(f'_{11}(0) + f'_{33}(0) \right) < 0$$
.

Then (1) possesses at least one periodic solution. All solutions are bounded in the large for $t\rightarrow +\infty$. Pliss, Skachkov and Tuzov are mentioned in the paper. There are 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 2 American, and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1958

Card 3/3

L 65252-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021851

UR/0280/65/000/004/0052/0059

AUTHOR: Vaysbord, E. M. (Moscow); Rozenshteyn, G. Sh. (Moscow)

TITLE: "Life"-time of stochastic automata

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 4, 1965. 52-59

TOPIC TAGS: stochastic process, computer simulation, nervous system, automaton

ABSTRACT: The usual investigations of models of biological control systems coverstable systems (e.g., homeostats) or nervous nuclei. Another interesting model can be established by studying unstable systems, i.e., systems which in an arbitrary stationary external medium can make a fast transition into one of the dangerous (catastrophic) states. The reasonable task for such types of systems is to search for a medium within which the lifetime of the normal (favorable) state is as long as possible. Such a problem is similar to the reliability problem in technology. The authors present the mathematical formulation of the model of an unstable system, and discuss the problem of maximizing the lifetime of such an unstable stochastic automatom by choosing an optimum initial function of the device. The method of successive approximations proposed for the calculation of the optimum function can be easily carried out on electronic computers using dynamic programing. The convergence of the mathematical procedure is also given. "The authors thank Card 1/2

L 65262-65				
ACCESSION NR: AP50	02:1851		<u> </u>	7
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ASSOCIATION: None				
SUBMITTED: 30 Marc	ch 65 encl	: 00	SUB CODE:	LS, DP
NO. REF SOV: 002	OTHE	R: 002		
1.				

8/059/62/056/001/002/005

8/059/62/056/001/002/005

8112/8138

AUTHOR: Vaysbord, E. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Existence of a periodic solution to a non-linear third-order differential equation

PERIODICAL: Matematicheskiy sbornik, v. 56(98), no. 1, 1932, 43-58

TEXT: The author demonstrates the existence of a periodic solution in the system; $dx_1/dt = x_2 - g_1(x_1)x_1$, $dx_2/dt = x_3 - g_2(x_1)x_1$. $dx_3/dt = -g_3(x_1)x_1$. It is assumed that $g_1(x) = G_1(x)/x$ for $x \neq 0$ and $g_1(x) = G_1(x)$ for x = 0, where the $g_1(x)$ are functions for which is a cauchy's problem of the equation $d^3x/dt^3 + d^2G_1(x)/dt^2 + dG_2(x)/dt$ $g_1(x) = 0$ is unambiguously solvable for arbitrary initial conditions. As itional absumptions: $a(g_1(x)) = g_1(x) = g_1($

Existence of a periodic solution ... $\frac{s/039/62/056/001/002/005}{B112/B158}$ $d) g_1(x_0) > \frac{(V_{S_2}(x_0) + V_{S_2}(x_0) + g_1^2(x_0))(g_1^2(x_0) + g_1(x_0) + 1 + V_{S_2}(x_0) + 1)^2 + g_2(x_0)}{V_{S_2}(x_0)(g_1^2(x_0) + g_1(x_0))} \Delta,$ $\Delta = \max(\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3), \quad \Delta_i = \sup_{-\infty \le x_0 + \infty} |g_i(x_0) - g_i(x)|.$ $e) \qquad (g_1^1(x_0)g_1(0) + g_2(0))^2 / \frac{g_2(x_0)}{g_2(0)} g_1(0) - g_2(0))^2 / \frac{g_2(x_0)}{g_2(0)} g_1(0) - g_2(0))^2 / \frac{g_2(x_0)}{g_2(0)} g_2(0) - g_2(0) / \frac{g_2(x_0)}{g_2(0)}$

31910 S/039/62/056/001/002/003 B112/B138

Existence of a periodic solution ...

1.70 图 1.10 图 2.10 建筑。

and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows:L. L. Rauch, Oscillation of a third-order non-linear autonomous system. Contributions to the theory of non-linear oscillations, Annals of mathem. studies, No. 20 (1950), 39 - 89.

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1960

V

Card 3/3

VAYSBORD, E.M. (Moskva); ROZENSHTEYN, G.Sh. (Moskva)

"Life" of stochastic automata. Izv. AH SSSR. Tekh. kib. no.4:
52-59 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR AP6024361

SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/002/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Vaysbord, E. M., Rozenshteyn, G. Sh.

ORG: none

TITLE: On a method of constructing optimal environments for unstable automata

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 2, 1966, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: automation, electronic circuit environment, optimal control, dynamic programming, dynamic stability

ABSTRACT: The optimal environment in this case is construed as the environment which maximizes the lifetime of unstable stochastic automata. By analogy with the behavior of the higher animals, which is characterized by a regular alternation of periods of activity and periods of rest, the behavior (lifetime) of an unstable automaton may be optimized if for f time units it functions in spontaneous environments and for g time units, in an environment specially designed to prolong the automaton's life, after which the automaton again functions in a spontaneous environment for f cycles. In this connection, the authors propose a matrix method of computing the optimal environment, as based on the dynamic programming theory.

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859210002-3" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001**

Essentially, this means that for an automaton which follows a fixed matrix P of transition probabilities for f cycles and a "self-selected" transition matrix for g cycles, the optimal — from the standpoint of maximizing the automaton"s lifetime — matrix Q can be found by determining the optimal mapping of $\varphi_0(A_i)$ of each state A_i ($i=1,\ldots,m$) onto one of the set of states at which the automaton may arrive in the course of g cycles. This mapping can be determined					
by means of the method of successive approxima ming (Bellman, R. Dinamicheskoye programmir translation]). Orig. art. has: 10 formulas.					
SUB CODE: WE, 09, 12/ SUBM DATE: 13Jul65,	OREGREF: 001/OTH REF: 001				
2/2					

- 1. KOCHNEV, V. I.: VAYSEORD, M. A.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Granes, Derricks, Etc.
- 7. Reconstruction of the boom of a portal crane. Rech. transp., 12, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

VAYSBORD, N.A.; GRINBERG, A.A., kand. med. nauk

Pelvic arteriography; a review of literature. Akush, i gin. 40 no.2:84-89 Mr-Ap '64. (MTRA 17:11)

1. Gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa No.29 imeni Baumana (vedushchiy khirurg - kand. med. nauk L.M. Shnaper, glavnyy vrach - kand. med. nauk N.G. Orlov), Moskva.

VAYSBROD, S.A., inzh.; KUDRYASHOV, S.A., inzh.

New grounding system for electric installations. Nov. tekh. i pered.

op. v strol. 20 no.3:27-28 M '58.

(RIRA 11:3)

(Rectric currents---Grounding)

S/084/60/000/03/059/083 D047/D002

AUTHOR:

Vaysburd, A., Workshop Superintendent (Bykovo)

TITLE:

(

Spare Parts Can Serve Longer

PERIODICAL:

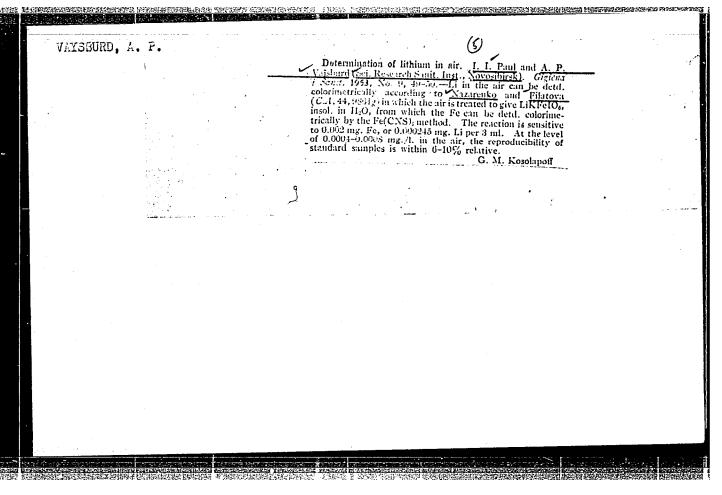
Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1960, Nr 3, p 23 (USSR)

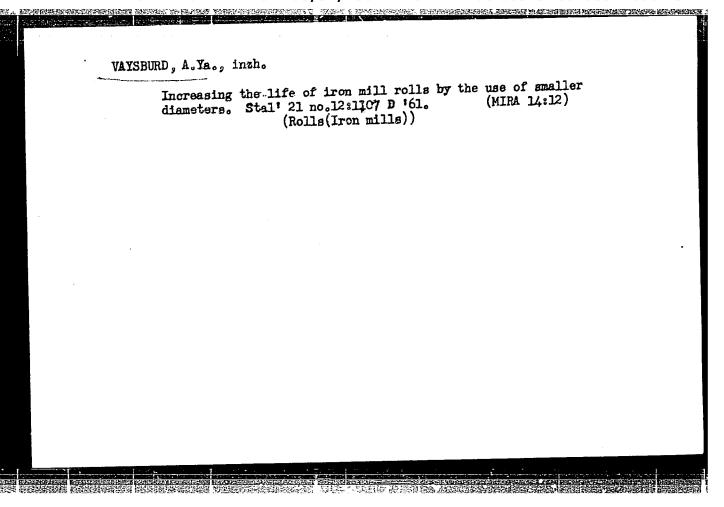
ABSTRACT:

The author states that some parts of the ASh-82T engine and I1-14 aircraft could serve longer than the prescribed period i.e. potentially 3000 hours and longer. According to present regulations, the parts have to be changed after a certain period although

they may still be good.

Card 1/1





KORBUT, A.A., inzh.; KAMENETSKIY, L.Ye., kand. ekonem. nguk; YAYSBURD, B.M., inzh.

Uging linear programmin: "" bods in planning the expans: n of the Kanak-Achinsk coal basin. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;gor.znur. 7 nc.6:42-51 164.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningradskiy vychislitel'nyy tsentr (for Korbut). 2. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakht (for Kamenetskiy, Vaysburd).

8/089/62/013/005/012/012 B102/B104

AUTHORS:

Vaysburd, D., Zakharov, Yu.

TITLE:

Conference on the problem "Izmeneniye svoystv materialov pod deystviyem izlucheniy" (Radiation-induced changes in material

properties")

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 5, 1962, 497-498

TEXT: The conference was held in November 196; at the Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute) (TPI). Studies at this institute, at the Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)(SFTI), and at the Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tomsk State University) (TGU) were reported and discussed. Scientists attended from Moscow, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Tashkent and Tbilisi. The main fields covered were: Determination of radiation resistance in dependence on the chemical composition of the material; physics of radiation defects and microprocesses; chemical radiation effects; apparatus for investigating radiation effects. The following scientists gave reports: A. A. Vorob'yev (TPI), radiation effects

S/089/62/013/005/012/012 B102/B104

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Conference on the problem ...

in ion crystals; A. V. Kuz'mina (TPI), calorimetric determination of energy stored in gamma-irradiated NaCl (1.47 cal/g); P. A. Savintsev, I. T. Berzina, A. A. Botaki, A. F. Naumov (TPI), irradiation-induced changes in physical properties of ion crystals; A. A. Vorob'yev, Ye. K. Zavadovskaya (TPI), radiation resistance of ion crystals as dependent on structure and composition; S. K. Salo (TPI), F-center concentration in X-ray-irradiated alkali halogenides; I. Ya. Melik-Gaykazyan, L. V. Grigoruk, M. I. Ignativeva (TPI), X-ray induced F-center formation of alkal. halogenides as dependent on the bivalent-metal impurity content; B. V. Budylin and A. A. Vorob'yev (TPI), spontaneous F-center formation in neutron-irradiated and annealed ion crystals; A. K. Berzin, S. L. Kashchuk (TPI), β-radiation attenuation as reduced by small doses of neutron irradiation; M. A. Krivov, S. V. Molyanov, A. P. Vyatkin, V. I. Domnin, S. V. Mal'tsev, B. V. Mashkova (SFTI), effect of X- and / -rays on semiconductor properties; V. M. Nesterov, Ye. S. Nesmelova, T. Kh. Mikhaylova, N. I. Ol'shanskaya (SFTI), radiation effects on crystalline polymers, rubbers, resin, and PVC plastics; V. V. Vorob'yev (TPI), radiation effects in ion crystals (review); V. V. Boldyrev, A. N. Oblivantsev, effect of previous X-ray irradiation on the thermal Card 2/3

S/089/62/013/005/012/012 B102/B104

Conference on the problem ...

disintegration of permanganates; V. V. Boldyrev, Yu. A. Zakharov, V. I. Yeroshkin, effect of impurities on thermo-, photo-, and radiation resistance of ionic salts; L. S. Sokolov (TPI), output and measurement of a cyclotron beam for material irradiation; B. A. Kononov and V. I. Rudenko (TPI), new design of apparatus for measuring the betatron-electron absorption coefficient in crystals; B. A. Kononov, S. A. Kuznetsov, Yu. P. Tsurukin (TPI), measurements of electric conductivity of irradiated samples in vacuo (10⁻⁵mm Hg, -150-+150°C).

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AR6035057

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/008/E090/E090

AUTHOR: Vaysburd, D. I.; Melik-Gaykakazyan, I. Ya.

TITLE: Kinetic equation for the accumulation of F-centers in alkali-halide monocrystals irradiated by protons

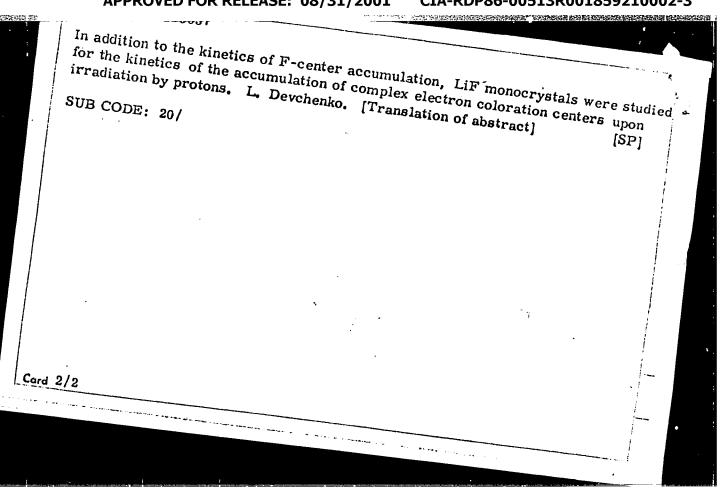
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8E686

REF SOURCE: Iz. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 138, 1965, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: kinetic equation, crystal, f center, f center accumulation, M center, R center, monocrystal, alkali halide, proton irradiation

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the kinetics of the accumulation of F-, M-, and R-centers in alkali-halide monocrystals irradiated by protons with an energy of 5 Mev at room temperature. The depth of penetration of protons was determined from the thickness of the colored layer. For all the investigated crystals the concentration of M-centers was proportional to the square of the concentration of F-centers in the region of relatively small F-center concentration. An increase in the intensity of irradiation decreases the effectiveness of F- M conversion.

Card 1/2



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S/139/62/000/006/031/032 E039/E435

AUTHORS:

Melik-Gaykazyan, I.Ya., Vaysburd, D.I.

TITLE:

The formation of F-centres in solid solutions of KCl-KBr PERIODICAT: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.6,

TEXT: Samples of single crystals of KCl-KBr solid solution thickness 0.2 to 0.4 mm are irradiated with X-rays (Mo anode, 15 mA, 50 kV) filtered through Zr filter 0.2 mm thick at a dose rate of 170 r/min. The composition is determined from the position of the F-band maximum in the absorption spectrum. the dependence of the F-centre density with exposure have a fast nonlinear rise followed by a slower linear rise. assumed to be due to anion vacancies and the latter F-centres formed from radiation generated vacancies. The former is the F-centre density is always higher than for freshly grown In quenched samples The rate of formation of defects must depend directly on the X-ray absorption coefficient and inversely on the energy of the crystal lattice. Results of experiments on irradiation of samples up to a dose of 40800 r show that maximum F-centre density $\sim 4.3 \times 1016 \text{cm} - 3$, is achieved for pure KCl and that the

The formation of F-centres;...

S/139/62/000/006/031/032 E039/E435

density falls off steadily as the KBr concentration is increased to $\sim 0.7 \times 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$ for 4 mole % KCl. In addition, the slope of the linear part of the F-centre build up curve decreases as the KBr content increases, and in the case of 4 mole % KCl shows that saturation is attained. It is assumed that, under the conditions of these experiments, with the increase in KBr content the rate of destruction of F-centres by X-rays increases faster than the rate of their formation. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova

(Tomsk Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1961

Card 2/2

EBC(b)-2/BMT(1)/BMT(h)/BMT(h) (T/BMP(t) PI-4 IVP(c) ACCESSION NR: APSG1973A P 0374750 0017 27 140, 1200 AUTHOR: Vaysburd, D. I.; Melik-Gaykazyan, I. Ya. TITLE: Radiation kinetics of accumulation of electron centers in alkali natide crystals? in relation to the distribution of absorbed and stored radiation energy based on localization multiplicities SOURCE: Teoreticheskaya i eksperimental'naya khimiya, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 190-200 TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, crystal, color center, lithium fluoride, proton irradiation, F center, radiation damage, radiation effect, alkali haline ABSTRACT: It was established experimentally that during the irradiation of lithium fluoride single crystals with 1.1-Mev protons, the kinetics of accumulation of Fcenters is represented by a curve with a maximum, and the efficiency of the F+Mradiochemical reaction increases with the dose and total topectration to Programs in the isolated and associated state. The wild two irreversible processes in the most of the increase in the most 1) statistical distribution of Secenters over multiple Fy enters and 1 statistical distribution of the dose over the localization multiplicity. A kinetic equation Card 1/2

L 62708-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019730

for the accumulation of the stored energy with increasing dose is derived which accounts for the experimentally observed complex character of the kinetics of radiation accumulation of F-centers in LiF. It is shown how 1) the coalescence volume of an F-center relative to the F+M reaction and the coalescence volume of an M-center relative to the M, F+R reaction and 2) the energy localization volume of a single proton in the crystal can be determined from the electron formulation of F- and M-centers. "We thank A. A. Grace'ver for reviewing the results of this work."

Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiv institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 230ct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 55, NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 005

ATD PRESS: 4064

Card 2/2

ACC NR. AP6002416"

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/005/1029/1032

AUTHOR: Vaysburd, D. I.; Melik-Gaykazyan, I.Ya.

ORG: Tomsk Politechnical Institute (Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Korova

TITLE: Equation for accumulation of radiation electron centers in alkali halide crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 5, 1965, 1029-1032

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, defect center, radiation damage, radiation effect, IRRADIATION, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT: The authors have established in a previous paper (Teoreticheskaya i eksperimental naya khimiya, 1, 190, 1965) that at room temperature the build-up of F-centers (n_F) in LiF monocrystals can be expressed as a curve with a maximum, and the efficiency of radiochemical coagulation of the F-centers into M-centers (n_M/n_F2) increases. At a uniform distribution of the dose and in the absence of M-> F type reverse reactions, such an irreversible process is a build-up of the total concentration of F-centers in single and associated states

$$n = n_F + 2n_N + 3n_R + ... + in_{F_1} + ...$$
 (1)

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.293

on the results of	f F-centers along mul a mathematical argume	tiple F _i -centers :	follows Poisson': onclude that with	s law. Base
of the dose and the	e mean multiplicity o	f localization, the	a maximum distri)	oution of t
comes homogeneous	decrease and the half and the experimental	efficiency of the	F > M reaction	crystal be approaches
the theoretical ef	ficiency. Orig. art.	has: 15 formulas	and 2 figures.	••
SUB CODE: 20	SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/	ORIG REF: 001/	OTH REF: 004	
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L 35326-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI ACC NR. AP6026837 IJP(c) JD/JW/JG/GG SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/002/0391/0394 AUTHOR: Vaysburd, D.I.; Melik-Gaykazyan, I.Ya. ORG: Tomsk Polytechnic Institute im. S.M. Kirov TITIE: Distribution of absorbed and accumulated emission energy with respect to localization multiplicities in a solid SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 2, 1966, 391-394 TOPIC TAGS: proton, lithium fluoride, irradiation, single crystal ABSTRACT: The authors studied the accumulation of F- and M-centers in proton-irradiated single crystals of lithium fluoride. The study was based on the fact that the depth of penetration of protons into the crystal, and therefore the thickness of the color layer, depends on the proton energy. The accumulation of F-centers was studied to concentrations of approximately 5.10192cm-3. The effictiveness of the F-M reaction (which is defined as $K_M W_M / (K_F W_F)$, where K_F and K_M are the coefficients of absorption at the maxima for the F- and M-bands respectively, and W_{IP} and W_M are the the half-widths of the corresponding bands) decreases with the radiation dose in the region where accumulation of R-centers is insignificant. The effectiveness of this reaction decreases with a reduction in proton energy and shows satisfactory correlation with the depth of proton penetration for a number of alkali halide crystals. It was assumed that overlapping of proton tracks in the crystal is responsible for these UDC: 539.293+539.294+548.4+539.12.04

£ 35326-66

ACC NR: AP6026837

effects. Interaction between the solid and each individual quantum or particle is accompanied by absorption of a certain average energy &=D, j, where D is the radiation dose and j is the number of particles colliding in a unit volume of the target. The energy absorbed from the quantum is concentrated in a localization volume or track which is much less than the volume of the target for most types of radiation. When a solid si irradiated, there is the probability of spatial overlapping of quantum localization regions. This phenomenon is called multiple localization of radiation energy and the number of coincident localization volumes is called the multiplicity of localization at the point of overlap. The authors determined the distribution of the irradiated volume with respect to localization multiplicities of absorbed radiation energy. It is shown that the effectiveness of the F-M reaction is higher for crystals in which the volume of the track is greater for irradiation of crystals with various chemical compositions. The track volume is greater for crystals in which the stopping power is lower. This explains the correlation between reaction effectiveness and depth of proton penetration. It was found from the energy accumulated in F-centers, assuming a cylindrical track, that the diameter of a 2.7 Bev proton track is 35 A. This article was presented by V.N. Kondrat'yev on 23 March 1965. The authors thank A.A. Vorob'yev for discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas./JPRS:

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 1-11

L 08359-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG
ALC NRI AR6028134

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/005/D057/D057

AUTHOR: Vaysburd, D. I.

59

TITLE: Law of distribution of absorbed and stored radiation energy relative to the multiplicities of localization in a solid

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5D441

REF. SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 138, 1965, 13-19

TOPIC TAGS: color center, statistic distribution, solid state, light absorption, light energy, crystal defect, radiation damage

ABSTRACT: Staring from the assumption that the possibility of appearance of high local concentrations of color centers is inherent in the distribution of the absorbed and stored energy in the solid, the authors solved the problem of the probability distribution of the irradiated volume relative to the multiplicity of localization (ML) of the energy. By ML is meant the number of coinciding elementary localization volumes, that i, volumes in which the energy of one absorbed particle or quantum is distributed. The obtained laws make it possible to explain the uneven distribution of radiation defects and its variation with increasing radiation dose for crystals that have different chemical compositions and are exposed to different types of radiations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20 Cord 1/1 nst

VAYSBURD, I.A.; ZADVORNYAK, P.V.

Clinical and electrocardiographic observations during the 1957 influenza outbreak in Stalinabad. Zdrav. Tadzh. 6 no.6:19-22 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent D.M. Khashimov)
Stalinabadskogo medinstituta im. Abuali ibni Sino.
(STALINABAD--INFLUENZA) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

(MIRA 13:5)

VAYSBURD, I.A. Infection with the cutaneous form of anthrax following accidental subcutaneous injection of TSenkovskii's second vaccine. Zdrav.

Tadsh. 7 no.1:40-43 Ja-F 60.

1. Iz Stalinabadskoy gorodskoy infektsionnoy bolinitsy. (ANTHRAX)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859210002-3"

SHAPIRO, S. E., KUTCHAK, S. N., VAYGEURO, I. A.

Fever

Hemorrhagic fever. Fel'd.i akush. Ho.9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

OYVIN, V.I.; KORETSKAYA, L.S.; KHASHIMOV, D.M.; VAYSRIED IA

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antibody distribution in blood protein fractions (Rus))